



SAPR Notes:

Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) of the Year Nominations. The Department of Defense (DOD) annually recognizes one SARC from each Service whose work has been particularly noteworthy and demonstrates outstanding service. Marine Corps nominations will be due no later than 5 Feb 2015. A MARADMIN outlining nomination details is currently pending.

Government Accountability Office (GAO) SAPR Assessments. Upon request by Congress, GAO evaluates various elements of the DOD's SAPR Program. Among the most recent published reports and ongoing assessments are:

- GAO 351840, "DOD Needs to Take Further Action to Prevent Sexual Assault During Initial Military Training" (published Sep 2014)
- GAO 351881, "The DOD's Programs for Male Victims of Sexual Assaults in the U.S. Military," ongoing
- GAO 351962, "DOD Efforts to Prevent Sexual Assault in the US Military," ongoing

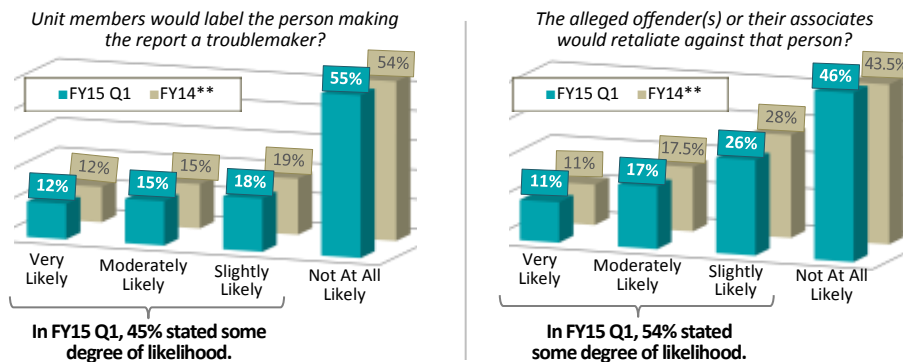
SAPR Data:

SAPR Monthly Snapshots aim to give Marines awareness of sexual assault in the Corps. The data is subject to change and will not be finalized or official until release of the DOD Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military (expected Apr/May).

Command Climate. The below charts portray elements of command climate as measured by FY15 Quarter 1 (Oct-Dec 2014) surveys and compare these most recent results to FY14 data published in the Oct 2014 Monthly Snapshot.

Barriers to Reporting (DEOMI* Organizational Climate Survey)

If someone reported a sexual assault to your chain of command, how likely is it:



In FY15 Q1, 61% of Marines cited one or more barriers to reporting.

Top Barriers to Reporting	Male Marines		Female Marines		Junior Enlisted		Junior Officers	
	FY14**	FY15 Q1	FY14**	FY15 Q1	FY14**	FY15 Q1	FY14**	FY15 Q1
Loss of Privacy/Confidentiality	31%	29%	48%	48%	31%	29%	36%	34%
Fear of Social Retaliation	31%	30%	47%	48%	35%	32%	33%	32%
Lack of Confidence in Military Justice System	22%	20%	35%	36%	23%	21%	21%	19%
Negative Impact to Career or Progress	21%	20%	34%	36%	24%	22%	19%	18%
NO Barriers	37%	40%	22%	22%	33%	36%	38%	39%

* Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute

** Jun-Aug 2014 (as reported in the Oct 2014 SAPR Snapshot)

Reported Incidents. Reporting provides a bridge to victim care and offender accountability. All data in this table is current as of 31 Dec 2014.

	Dec 2014	FY15 (To Date)
Victims in Restricted Reports	26	84
Victims in Unrestricted Reports	40	121
Total Victims in Reports	66	205⁺
Conversions of Restricted Reports to Unrestricted	4	12

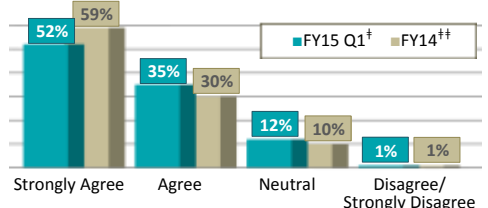
⁺ As of 31 Dec 2014, 42 of the 205 victims within reports filed in FY15 were involved in incidents occurring prior to service.

Source: Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database

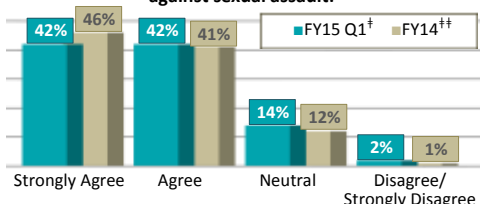
Unit and Leadership Climate (CMC Command Climate Survey)

FY15 Q1 top-line results are presented below. A breakdown of specific demographics, as reported in the Oct 2014 Snapshot, is available upon request.

Leaders in my unit have made it clear sexual assault is criminally unacceptable behavior:



My unit provides a safe environment against sexual assault:



[†] 13,177 surveys (Oct–Dec 2014)

^{††} 180,773 surveys (Jul 2013–Sep 2014; as reported in the Oct 2014 Snapshot)

Reminder! April Is Sexual Assault Awareness & Prevention Month (SAAPM)
SARCs are responsible for planning SAAPM events. A toolkit will be available soon.



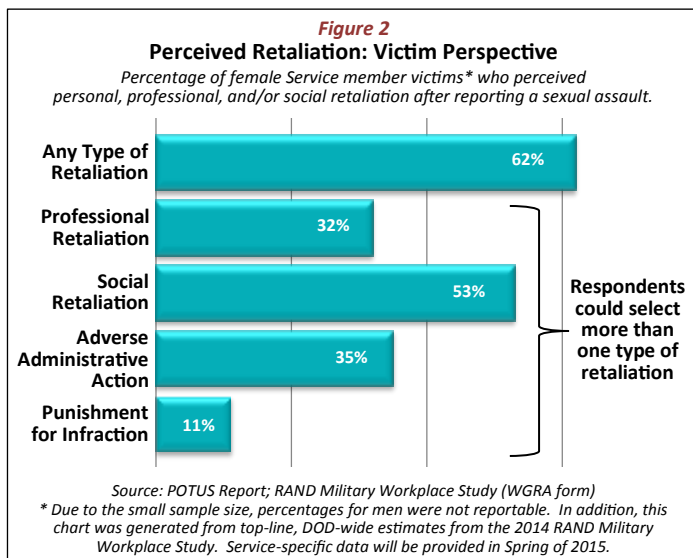
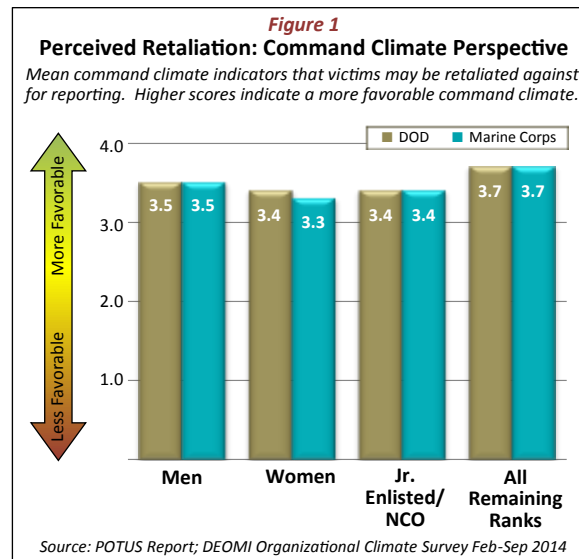
Key SAPR Progress Report Finding: Retaliation

In Dec 2014, the SAPR Monthly Snapshot began a series to highlight key findings of the SAPR Progress Report to the President of the United States (POTUS), which was released that same month. This series is continued below. The full report is located at <http://sapr.mil/index.php/annual-reports>.

The BLUF: Despite significant efforts by the DOD and the Marine Corps, **victims of sexual assault continue to perceive social and/or professional retaliation.** While, in general, Service members report a favorable perception of command climate and a low probability of retaliation in response to reporting a sexual assault, a majority of Service member victims report experiencing some form of retaliation.

The Background: The POTUS Report defines two types of retaliation that may occur when a Service member makes a protected communication, such as reporting a sexual assault: **professional retaliation** and **social retaliation**. In order to assess the extent and type of retaliation perceived to occur as a result of reported sexual assaults, the POTUS Report analyzed the results of command climate and retaliation questions from three different surveys. The *DEOMI Organizational Climate Survey* measured overall perceptions of command climate and support for sexual assault victims (e.g., how likely it is—as perceived by Service members in general—that someone who reports a sexual assault will experience retaliation), while the *RAND Military Workplace Study* and *Survivor Experience Survey (SES)* sought to understand retaliation from the perspective of victims who reported a sexual assault to a military authority.

The Results: According to the DEOMI Organizational Climate Surveys, **Service members in general believe that there is a low likelihood of retaliation** from their command and unit members if a sexual assault is reported. Overall, most Service members also had **favorable perceptions of command climate**. Women perceived a slightly less favorable climate with a higher likelihood of retaliation compared to men, and junior enlisted and non-commissioned officers perceived a less favorable climate with a higher likelihood of retaliation compared to all other ranks. As Figure 1 illustrates, Marine Corps results mirrored these DOD-wide results.



about an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault expressed **overall satisfaction** with that commander's response, whereas 16% were dissatisfied; however, 29% of respondents who spoke to other members of their chain of command about an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault indicated they were **dissatisfied** with the responses of those leaders, while only 61% indicated overall satisfaction. The SES is a DOD-wide survey; Service-specific results were not released.

The Implications: Retaliation, in any form, is unacceptable in the Marine Corps. In order to encourage continued reporting and engagement with the response system, victims must be confident that they will be treated with respect. **Combatting social and professional retaliation after reporting a sexual assault will remain an area of focus.** The SES findings also suggest that expanded leadership training on the SAPR program may be warranted. The Marine Corps will further analyze Marine Corps-specific data from the RAND Military Workplace Study when it is released in Spring 2015.

Retaliation against Service Members Reporting A Sexual Assault Offense Is Prohibited: SECNAVINST 5370.7D, signed in Dec 2014, specifies that retaliation against alleged victims or other members of the Armed Forces who report a criminal offense is prohibited. The instruction defines retaliation as taking or threatening to take an adverse personnel action; withholding or threatening to withhold a favorable personnel action; or ostracism and such acts of maltreatment committed by peers.

